

CHINA



MAIL.

corrections of

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1669. 號十月十年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1868.

日五廿月八年辰戊治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—P. Adams, 11, Old Broad Street,
London. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. Mares & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WARRIE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Sutton, DROWN & Co. Amoy,
GILES & Co. Foochow, THOMPSON &
Co. Shanghai, H. FONG & Co. Ma-
nila, G. KARUTH & Co.

Arrivals.

Oct. 10, *Levi Fa*, Brit. barque, 280, Col-
lins, Legu, Manco, Oct. 1, Timber-
order.
Oct. 10, *Argus*, H. B. M. steamer, 981,
Hallowes, Singapore, Oct. 1, 11 p.m.

Departures.

Oct. 10, *Henry Grenfell*, for Yokohama.
10, *Yessu*, for East Coast.
10, *Azof*, for East Coast.

Clearances.

Will, for Bangkok.
San Francisco, for Foochow.
Daylight, for Bangkok.
Edward Maynard, for Bangkok.
Unward, for Melbourne.
Nestor, for Shanghai.

Shipping Reports.

H. B. M. steamer *Argus*, reports left
Singapore on the 1st Oct. at 11 p.m., with
H.M.S. *Peregrine* in tow, towed by 70 miles
clear, east off, when she steered for Saigon.
Fine weather during passage; had S.W.
winds until off Pulo Sapato, then variable,
and had N.E. from Sulufields bank—
from 2 to 4 force.
The British barque *Levi Fa*, from Legu
Manco, reports the first part of passage fine
weather and light variable winds, the latter
part moderate E.N.E. wind, until arrival
to port; the steam barque *Nasario* load-
ing at Callyan for Hongkong with Timber.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore & Calcutta.—*Ver Glengyle*,
on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.
For Shanghai.—*For Nestor*, at Daylight,
To-morrow, the 11th instant.

New Advertisements

DE SOUZA'S DIARY FOR 1869,
WILL be published on 15th November
next.
This DIARY has a large circulation in
Hongkong, and in all the Coast Ports, and
also in Japan.
Advertisements for the DIARY will be
received until the 31st October, at the
Office of the Underigned, Hollywood Road.
Terms: \$10 per page, on the covers; for
the inside, \$6 per page. Parts of the page
in proportion.
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

SPANISH CONSUL, TE.

ON the 9th day of December next, a Con-
tract will be closed at Madrid by the
Minister for the Colonies for TENDERS
for the Service of Steamers to take the
SPANISH MAILS between Singapore and
Manila.
Parties wishing to enter on the above
agreement will please apply to the Con-
sulate, where all particulars relating to the
same will be submitted to their inspection.
F. ORTUÑO,
Consul.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE,
PLATED WARE, ETC., ETC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-
ceived instructions from Messrs
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. to sell by
Public Auction at their Premises, Gough
Street, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th instant, at Noon,—
Household FURNITURE, etc., com-
prising: Couches, Chairs, Teapots, En-
gravings, Carpets, Easy Chairs, Glass-
ware, Plated-ware, Silver Plate, What-
nots, Tables, Carpet, Punkahs, Cutlery,
Dinner Services, Sideboards, Iron Bed-
stead, Lamps, Porcelain Top Teapots,
Wardrobes, Wine Racks, Ice Boxes.
Office FURNITURE, comprising:
Desks, Tables, Stools, Lacquered Boxes,
Camphor Wood Chests and Pigeon Holes,
Letter Scales, Iron Chest, etc., etc.
And,
1 No. 4/13 Milner's Patent Strong
Holdfast Fire Proof SAFE. The door
fitted with Milner's Patent Gunpowder
Proof Solid Lock, quite new.
1 Mountain CHAIR.
1 Gentleman's Sedan Do.
Catalogues will be issued, after which
the whole may be viewed.
Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

New Advertisements.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
INSURANCE
OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE AND
EFFECTS.
ARRANGEMENTS have been made with
the Marine and General Mutual Life
Assurance Society (Head Office, 14 Lead-
enhall Street, London) to afford facilities to
Passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental
Company, to insure their Baggage and
Effects.
The Table of Rates is for the whole of
the journey from Hongkong to England,
including transit through Egypt.
Any further information may be obtained
at this Office.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

STAG H. TEL STORES.
DUFF GORDON'S SHERRY, in cases of
1 doz., at \$9 per case.
BOKE'S BITTERS, in cases of 1 doz.,
at \$12 per case or \$1.25 per bottle.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

BAILED TENDERS will be received at
this Office until Noon on Saturday,
the 17th instant, for the hire of Houses
containing 6 rooms and upwards, suitable
for Offices, and Officer's Quarters; also for
Blocks of Chinese Houses, to accommodate
from 200 to 400 Native Troops. These
Houses must be in good repair, properly
drained, and well supplied with Water.
The rent to be stated exclusive of rates and
taxes. Houses hired for Her Majesty's Ser-
vice being exempt from rates and taxes.
REDMOND UNIAKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office Commissariat,
Hongkong, October 7, 1868.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.,
LIMITED.
TENDERS are invited for the Surplus
TAR produced at the Works of the
above for a period of 6 months, commencing
from the 1st day of November next.
The quantity produced is about 2500
gallons per month.
Tenders will be received until the 28th
instant, by the Underigned, from whom all
further information may be obtained.
The right to reject the highest or any
tender is reserved.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Gas Works,
Hongkong, October 7, 1868.

DENTAL NOTICE.
THE Underigned
begs to inform
his former patients
and the public gen-
erally that he has re-
turned to Hongkong,
and can be consulted for a short time at the
Hotel d'Europe.
J. S. BURLINGHAM.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

FOUND.
A PAIR of Black Retrievers, DOG and
BITCH. The above can have them
on payment of cost of advertisement, &c.
Apply to Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after MONDAY, the 5th instant,
the *Five Dart* will start for Macao
from Hongkong at 2 p.m., instead of 2.30
p.m., and hereafter. She will continue to
leave Macao for Hongkong on her return
voyage at 8 a.m.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable
rates, from English, French, Spanish,
Italian, Portuguese or German into Chi-
nese, or from Chinese into English. Ad-
dress,
The "China Mail" Office,
2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the WANHOI STEAM BAKERY
is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs
MACLEOD & Co., where all orders address-
ed "WANHOI STEAM BAKERY" will receive
prompt attention. Fancy BISCUIT and
CAKE constantly on hand.
L. P. WARD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, September 8, 1868.

W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, Corner of Commerce,
Medial Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
d'Europe, Hongkong.
N.B.—Also Rooms to let without board
commanding a delightful view of the Har-
bor.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.
Complete assortment of Lowmoor and
Thornycroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON,
BAR, ROD, ANGLE IRON and RIVETS.
Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL,
in round, square and flat bars. BABBIT
METAL, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS
of every description. BOILER TUBES, Pres-
sure GUAGES, FILLS, PACKING and
all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 1, 1868.

THE Underigned having PURCHASED
the interest of the "WANHOI STEAM
BAKERY" begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and RYE MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
rators and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs MACLEOD & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY
BUSINESS, ETC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
been instructed to offer for sale by
Public Auction, (if not previously dis-
posed of by private contract), on

MONDAY,

12th October, 1868, at Noon,—
THE ENGINEERING AND FOUN-
DRY BUSINESS, Stock-in-trade, Good-
will, and Working Plant, with remain-
der of Lease of Premises for upwards of
2 years, of
Messrs McDONNELL & Co.,
Spring Gardens.
The Premises may be inspected at any
time before the day of Sale; and the
Auction will be held on the Premises.
Terms of SALE.—One-third of the
purchase money to be paid on the fall of
the hammer; the remaining two-thirds
on completion of transfer within seven
days from date of sale under penalty of
forfeiture of the first payment. Cash in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned has received instruc-
tions from the Mortgagee to sell by
Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th of October, 1868, at Noon, on
the Premises, under a power of sale con-
tained in the deed of Mortgage,—
THE GROUNDS, MESSUAGES,
and PREMISES, situate on the Praya,
West Point, and known as the Eastern
Mole of Marine Lot 198.
The Lot has a Praya frontage of 85
feet by 250 feet deep, and contains ten
substantially built Houses, and there is
sufficient space for the erection of several
more houses.
The houses are all tenanted.
For further particulars,
Apply to the Underigned.
Terms of SALE.—One-half of the
purchase money to be paid on the fall of
the hammer, the balance on completion
of the deeds of transfer to be paid by
the purchaser.
Property to be at risk of purchaser
from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th October, 1868, at 11 o'clock
a.m., by order of Messrs MELCHERS &
Co., at their Godowns,—
The following GOODS saved from the
wreck of the late schooner *China Packet*,
stranded on the Philippine Islands,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
CH 3 cases Copper
42 barrels "
91 bundles "
1 parcel "
P (in diamond) 33 bags Fungus
CH 12 "
AJ (in diamond) 6 "
KUC (in square) 4 "
UA (in diamond) 4 "
PT 1 " Shark Fins.
TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, October 9, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned will sell by Public
Auction, by order of Capt. ONATA,
under authority of the Spanish Consul
Don OSTUNO.
(On account of whom it may concern.)
ON THURSDAY,
15th October, 1868, at Noon, at the
Chancery of the Spanish Consulate,
Wyndham Street,—
The Spanish ship, *TERRENCIA*,
of 1967 tons Register, or thereabout, as
she now lies in the Harbour, with her
Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.
Inventory and other particulars may
be obtained on application to the Au-
ctioneers.
Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The vessel with all faults and errors of
description whatsoever at Purchaser's
risk upon fall of the hammer.
The Purchaser will pay all expenses of
transfer, etc.
BOWRA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,—
The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,
and consisting of
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on
the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out-
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.
The Centre BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out-Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.
Crown Rent \$17.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
two years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.
The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chasers.
Terms of SALE.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.
For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to
Messrs BRENNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Underigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.,
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DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out-Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.
Crown Rent \$17.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
two years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.
The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chasers.
Terms of SALE.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.
For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to
Messrs BRENNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Underigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,—
The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,
and consisting of
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on
the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out-
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.
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DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
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The Centre BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate. Apply to ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

WANTED.
A TENANT for a term of years for the House No. 1 in Caine Road, now in course of erection. The House most conveniently situated and affording an excellent view of the harbour, will contain Drawing and Dining Rooms, Library, five Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms attached, Stabling, all necessary Rooms for servants, and will be completely fitted with Gas and Water.
A plan of the House may be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co. Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each containing Four Rooms with out-houses attached. Water and Gas laid. For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, Al Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road. Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.
FROM the 1st proximo, that handsome and eligible house in Mosque Terrace, presently occupied by J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., and formerly by Dr. KANE. Apply to J. GERRARD. Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

THE very desirable semi-detached House No. 2, GHOSEWARY VILLAS, Caine Road, quite newly built and fitted with every convenience. Water, Gas and Bells laid throughout. Has roomy Stables and Coach-house attached. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE House No. 10, Shelley Street. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$40 per month. Apply to THOS. HOWARD. Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE DESIRABLE STORE with SHOP Front adjoining the HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Enquire of A. S. WATSON & Co. Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO BE LET.
In one or two Suites, suitable for Offices or Residence.
THE entire UPPER FLOOR of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to J. F. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited. Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to MR. BARRINGTON. Wyndham Street. Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms. ROBERT S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs ELMGROVE & SANDERS. For particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

TO LET.
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c. Apply to THOMAS WALLACE, East Point Godowns. Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank. For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

FIRST Rate ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSE for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The whole in a thorough state of repair. Apply to Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers. Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

FOR STORAGE OR TO LET.
ONE Large Dry Godown, situated on the Praya, next to Messrs Wm. FUSZAU & Co's. Apply to L. FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, August 23, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs O. HOOK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868. For Terms, &c., apply to G. DUBOST & Co. Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole of the upper part of the house on Pedder's Wharf, at present occupied by the Undersigned. Possession on the 15th Proximo. THOS. HUNT & Co. Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.
HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent \$28 per month. Apply at the Victoria Foundry. Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
W. New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's. Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.
THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
For further particulars as to the price of cooping, &c., &c., apply to T. D. TILMANTH, Esq., Messrs De Silver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Horn & Co., Shanghai; or to the Undersigned. In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Matsou (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to JOHN C. SKEY, Manager. Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes. Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam; and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machine work. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machine work. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.
The Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.
All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS, Acting Secretary.
N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.
Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

Steam Tug.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H.P. Nominal, will commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from, sea at usual rates.
For further information, apply to Messrs E. H. HOW & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

Insurances.

JOHAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1869.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong; Medical Referee, — J. IYON MERRILL, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Managing Agents in China. Hongkong, June, 1867.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates. ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co. Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27 Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.
HE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and KELOWAN, are prepared to Grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates. DODD & Co. Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, Ju 21, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 do.
Six months, 3/4 do.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1865.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, or 1,500 SHARES, FOR Tls. 1,007 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tels 300,000, or Tels 200 per Share.
Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYANA, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq. (Messrs CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs GILMAN & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq. (Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-69.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.
Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, Secretary. Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No. _____
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant _____

Resolutions referred to above.
RES. I.—That a Company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec, 1871.
RES. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.
RES. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment. 3100

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Tientsin, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board.
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co. Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Agents the Queen Insurance Company. Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
22 per cent. per annum Bonus declared all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.
The utmost liberality practiced in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.
Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2.10s. per cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe —

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
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Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
HE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool, Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION.
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Tenements, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.
The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 3/4 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
First Class China House and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, or London.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year,

For Sale

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very moderate prices a choice Assortment of fine flavored Rhenish WINES, as:
 Genuine JOHANNESBERGER
 CABINET.
 STEINBERGER CABINET.
 MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
 SCHARLACHBERGER.
 LIEFFRAUEN MILCH

NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUDESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.

Also,
 Ruinat Perd & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in
 quarts and pints.
 Gaspar Festulat's CHAMPAGNE, in qts.
 and pints.
 Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE.
 Jules Mumm
 Adolph Collins Bouzy "MOUSSEUX,
 "CABINET."
 Eugene CLIQUOT.
 Due de Montebello CORDON, in quart
 and pints.
 Sparkling HOOK.
 After Digner CLARET in pints.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

 NOTICE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
 THE Undersigned being about to leave
 Hongkong, begs to notify that the
 whole of his valuable stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
by the best London & Continental makers,
will be sold from this date at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
C. HOCHSTETTER.
Hongkong, July 21, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
THE following WINES, &c., of superior
quality in lots to suit purchasers:—
Eugene Olinquot dry CHAMPAGNE in
Pints and Quarts.
Sillery Monseaux

CHAMPAGNE.
A. de Luze & Fils CLARETS, Pinte and
Quarts.
Villanyi CLARET, Quarts.
CHABLIS.
REIMS.

BURGUNDY.
Liebfrauenmilch,
Josephdorfer Ausstieli, } HOCK.
Rudesheimer,
Fleur de Moselle,
Superior Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.
Superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3
dozen cases

Bass' ALE, Quarts and Pints.
Barclay's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.
Hennessy BRANDY in 1 dozen cases.
A. de Luze & Fils Brandy in 1 dozen cases.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL 20 to 28
oz. and Nails.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 17, 1868. oct17

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEST Keelung COAL.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1868. tf

JUST RECEIVED,
EX "DUNMAIL," Etc.
LIME JUICE, in 5 Gallon Jars.
Guinness's STOUT in pints and

Draught BEER in hogsheads and
 kilderkins.
 White Trowers DUCK.
 BOWRA & Co.
 Hongkong, June 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
 Ex "Chusan" and "Peter Denny."
 DRAUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and
 Kilderkins.
 Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.
 Apply to

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE,
Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AVH GIN in red cases, 15
J. squares.

Genuine *AVH* GIN, in white bottles.
 Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
 Dutch CURACOA, in stone bottles.
 At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
 Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE

Ex "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals.
100 BARRELS Hamburg Prime Mess
BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess **PORK.**
 A well assorted Invoice of Hoth's Prime
 quality Russian ROPE, BULTROPE, Seiz-
 ing STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE,

ROPE LINES, Signal HALLYARDS, SPUN.
ARN, & Co. At
LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Es "BELTED WILL" "CHUNAN"

Bass's ALE in hogshheads and kilderkins,
 Barclay's STOUT in hogshheads,
 Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints,
 Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and
 pints.
 Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.

Old Tom GIN.
Dinner SHERRIES from \$6 upwards.
Fine OLD PORT.
Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
Orange BITTERS.
HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
STORES.
ALLANMERT ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

P. M. S. Co. "CHINA" from SAN FRANCISCO.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868. 1500

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Donna," 7th January, 1868.

RT 531 1 Case Paper.
J (u diamond) 52/76, 26 cases Arms.
M & O 209, 1 case Woollens.
P S 662/69, 8 cases Dye Stuffs.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON and Mr WILLIAM HENRY GIBB in our Firm ceased on 30th June. Mr HENRY LOWMOOR, Mr JAMES MURPHY VICKERS and Mr ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD, having been admitted as Partners therein on 1st July last.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, October 1, 1868. 0011

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.
Mr THOMAS FINE, Mr WILLIAM NISBET OLMSTEAD and Mr H. SEYMOUR GEARY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr CLAUDE BUDD to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER,
Saloon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a FURMO ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR RYLE BOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.,
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.,
China, February 15, 1868.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 13th instant, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central, —

An Invoice of Woollen Hosiery comprising men's grey and white Lambswool, Shetland, Brighton, Hastings and Scarborough Lambswool, Shetland, striped worsted, heather Merino, heather striped and white striped half hose, etc., etc., etc.
An Invoice of patent Shot in 25 lb. bags assorted from No. 1 to No. 10, 100 boxes London yellow Soap each 25 lb., 1 case Cotton printed Handkerchiefs, 20 pieces fancy wool Flannels, 10 pieces English white Bunting, 20 cwt. Black Paint, 10 drums of Turpentine, 5 cases bright Varnish, 50 barrels Stockholm Tar, 50 Log-lines, 10 barrels English Split-peas, 5 cases refined Loaf Sugar, 30 bags new Gram, 50 Revolvers and Pouches (10 shotguns with ammunition), 100 kegs FF English Powder, 50 Office Books assorted sizes, a quantity of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's felt Hats, Caps, travelling Bags, Gaiters, Ladies' Hats, Gloves, Belts, etc., etc., etc., 10 cases Flour, 2 cases Sausages, 22 Westphalia Hams, 75 cases Candles, 50 cases Bass Ale in qts., 20 cases Stout in qts., 12 cases assorted Liqueurs, 100 cases best Schiedam Gin in large bottles, and a quantity of preserved Provisions, etc.

Also,
at 11 o'clock A.M.,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
200 pieces assorted China Figures.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. 1300

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 12th October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
at Messrs Melchers & Co's Golden Lane,
For account of whom it may concern,
Ex "Edward and Maria."

VH 583 613 } 6 Bales, each 15 pieces
584 615 } or 40 yds. DUTCH
586 616 } DRILLS.
(All more or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. 1200

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

YUE CHEONG, Plaintiff,
and
WILLIAM REYNVAAN, Defendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named Yue Cheong, against the above named William Reynvaan trading under the style or firm of Reynvaan Brothers and Company of Hongkong to recover the sum of Two thousand Five hundred Dollars, for money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, for monies received by the Defendant for the use of the Plaintiff and for damages for the breach of a Charter party made between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, whereby it was agreed that the ship Java (North-German barque) of seven thousand two hundred piculs carrying capacity should proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama with a full cargo of lawful Merchandise which the said Plaintiff agreed to ship, and there deliver the same, Freight for the same being payable, Efforts being made for the delivery of the said ship Cargo at the rate of Thirty-eight cents per picul, (certain perils and casualties in the said Charter party mentioned only excepted), and all conditions were fulfilled and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the Plaintiff to have the said Charter party fulfilled and performed by the Defendant on his part, yet the ship did not proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama, and the Defendant agreed and did not perform his said Agreement and it being alleged that the said William Reynvaan does not reside within this island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the Nineteenth Day of October instant, wherein Roelof Arnold Tollins Gilsenbank, Assistant in the said firm of Reynvaan Brothers and Company, and Collinson, Master of the British barque Leen-fa are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said William Reynvaan or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island intituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in Actions at Law against persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Third day of October 1868.
Wm. GASKELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ON and after October 1st, the charge for Board to either resident or non-resident Boarders will be \$50 per month. By order of the Board of Directors,
C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 30, 1868. 11

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

COALS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, September 22, 1868. 11

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DENN & Co., are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr E. W. KRESSER, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November 1868, in order to participate in the first Dividend.

A. TURING, } Trustees of Denn & Co's Estate.
W. KRESSER, }
W. LEMANN, }
Hongkong, September 18, 1868. 0030

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 109.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Monday, the 21st day of September, it has been ordered by the Governor in Council, under Section 18 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1867, that no European, American, Portuguese, Foreigner, or Individual not of Chinese, Indian, or Malay race, shall be admitted into any of the Licensed Play Houses in Hongkong.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, September 14, 1868. 0014

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premiums contributed to the above Association for the Year ending 30th September, 1867.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Underwriter.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 8, 1868. 11

W. SAWAY,

ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, &c.,
10, Queen's Road Central,
(Over Messrs MILLER & CLARKE'S.)

New Advertisements.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

Committee:
The Hon. Wm. KESWICK, Chairman.
J. RICKETT, J.R., Esq.
RICHARD F. HAWKE, Esq.
A. W. GLENNIE, Esq.
A. McLEOD, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME of the 15th Annual Meeting, 1868.

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 10th November, 1868.

FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

SECOND RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGER CUP, to be won two years in succession by the same member, and a Cup valued \$25, presented by the CLUB. Entrance fee, \$5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four oared Canoe Cutters. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGER CUP, to be won two years in succession by the same member, and a Cup valued \$25, presented by the CLUB. Entrance fee, \$5.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For Man-of-war's Gigs. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$5. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

FIFTH RACE, 3.50 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGER CUP, valued \$300, presented by the American Community. Entrance fee, \$5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Canoes. Distance, from the shore to the Flag-staff, and once round. Prize: the BACKER'S CUP, valued \$50. Entrance fee, \$2.

SEVENTH RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For House Boats pulled by Chinamen, the bond side crews of the Boats entered. Distance, one mile. Prize: first Boat, \$15; second, \$5. Entrance fee, \$1.

EIGHTH RACE FOR ALL OPEN BOATS. Chinese excepted. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, \$2.

HARBOUR YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance fee, \$5.00. Particulars of course, &c., to be named hereafter.

SECOND DAY,
Wednesday, 11th November, 1868.

FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Man-of-war's Cutters. Distance, one mile. First Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

SECOND RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the LADIES' CUP, presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Entrance fee, \$5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canoe Cutters. Distance, one mile. Prize: the FERRISBURGH REGATTA CUP, valued \$150, presented by the Officers of H. M. 73rd (Perthshire Regiment).

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For all Boats manned by Europeans. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

FIFTH RACE, 3.30 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the BIKER'S CUP, valued \$100, presented by D. RUTTENBERG, Esq., Winner of the American Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Time for oars. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$5. Winners of the first race first day excluded. Entrance fee, \$1.

SEVENTH RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the KWONG-LOONG CUP, valued \$100, presented by C. D. KENN, Esq., Winner of any Single Pair Sculling Race in China or elsewhere excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.

EIGHTH RACE, 5 P.M.—For four-oared Canoe Cutters. Distance, one mile. Prize: the JINKEE CUP, valued \$150, presented by a Subscriber. Entrance fee, \$10.

Sailing Race for Schooners and Cutters. Full particulars of Prize, Course, &c., will be duly announced.

Ocean Race for Yachts. Prize: the DOUGLAS CHALLENGER CUP valued \$500, to be won two years successively by the same Yacht. Full particulars of course, &c., will be duly announced.

The above Programme is subject to any future alterations the Committee may find it necessary to make.

Weights, colors, and names of each Crew for Presentation Prizes for Rowing must be stated on entering Boats.

All entries (not otherwise specified) must be made to the Hon. Secretary, on or before the 31st October, 1868.

The Races will commence each day at 1 P.M., and Tiffin will take place on board the Flag Ship each day after the Second race.

A. McLEOD,
Hon. Secretary,
Victoria Regatta Club.

nov11

MR J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of HONGKONG, price \$25—

10 Views from Platea, 14 by 12 do. 10 do. 10 by 8

Small instantaneos Subjects, from the DRAGON PHOTOGRAPH.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868. 11

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Proprietor of the newly reopened HOTEL D'EUROPE, begs to inform the Public that they will find every accommodation at the above Hotel at the most reasonable charges.

Breakfast every morning at 11.30 A.M., and Dinner at 7.30 P.M.

BREAKFASTS AND DINNERS supplied at Private Residences on reasonable terms. ICE, &c., always on hand.

CHAS. FARNAGE,
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. 0009

HOTEL D'EUROPE.

THE Undersigned Proprietor of the newly reopened HOTEL D'EUROPE, begs to inform the Public that they will find every accommodation at the above Hotel at the most reasonable charges.

Breakfast every morning at 11.30 A.M., and Dinner at 7.30 P.M.

BREAKFASTS AND DINNERS supplied at Private Residences on reasonable terms. ICE, &c., always on hand.

CHAS. FARNAGE,
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. 0009

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the seventh call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above named Company is due on the 1st December next and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 2, 1868. del

FOR SALE.

THE following SETS of the "CHINA PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz—

No.	Price.
1 set, deficient 5	per set \$5.75
2 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
3 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
4 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
5 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
6 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
7 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
8 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
9 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
10 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
11 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
12 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
13 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
14 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
15 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
16 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
17 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
18 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
19 " " " 5	" " " 5.50
20 " " " 5	" " " 5.50

Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24. C. A. SAINT.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned returns thanks for past favors and would remind the Gentlemen at Hongkong, that the most agreeable health inspiring treats obtainable, can be had at the Hongkong Hotel Hair Dressing SALOON. Constant moving punkah and shower of fragrant odour, which render the body cool and comfortable.

Hair Cutting, ... \$0.75
Shampooing, ... 0.50
Shaving, ... 0.25
Hair cutting and Shampooing, 1.00.

W. P. MOORE,
Tonsorial Artist.
Hongkong, August 29, 1868. 0029

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up share of \$125, and \$1.50 per share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the Dangers in the Harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the Rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz: to mark the Starboard side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys only. The Port side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys Chequered or vertically striped with White, and Middle Grounds by horizontally striped Buoys.

KELLET SPIT.—North end formerly marked by a striped Buoy, is now marked by a Red Buoy.

COKE ROCKS.—formerly marked by a Red Buoy are now marked by a vertically striped Red and White Buoy. This Buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E. S. E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard Vessels against Leagues of Rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to the Port Head when entering the Harbour. The shoalest patch or pinnacle of the Coke Rocks, has a floating Beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROOK.—in North part of Harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped Buoys.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a Flag boat or floating Beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clark in Charge.

Office of Marine Customs,
Amoy, August 13, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted summer Stock of Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS.

Naval and Military CLOTHS.

Light Mix and Fancy TWEEDS.

Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS.

Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c.

Quilting and Marseilles VESTINGS.

The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters.

TIES and SCARFS in great variety.

The new Shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS.

Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

PAJAMAS.

Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS. HOSIERY of all kinds.

Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in various Shapes.

Household LINENS of every description. A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns.

French Printed CAMBRICS. Black GLAZES, Plain and Fancy SILK GAUZES.

Green and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS.

CRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES and LACES of all descriptions.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY. LIBLE and Silk GLOVES, &c.

Long and Muslin CURTAINS.

Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

WHAMPOA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7, Princess of Wales, from Hongkong.

(From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.)

Per Merida, loading for New York:—
375 packages Fire Crackers.
530 rolls Matting.
400 cases Cassia.
25 cases Cassia Oil.
25 cases Aniseed Oil.
25 cases Camphor.
50 boxes Vermilion.
100 cases Straw Hats.
288 cases Fans.
182 boxes Gunpowder Tea.
47 packages Sundries.

Per Coren, loading for London:—
50 sets Camphor-Wood Trunks.
25 cases Preserves.
25 packages Caneas.
53 packages Sundries.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY

HONGKONG.
CHURCHES.—Morning, 11 A.M. Rev. R. Beach, M.A. Afternoon, 3 P.M. Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A. Evening, 7 P.M. Rev. D. B. Beach, M.A.

MISSION CHAPEL.—(Ser.) Morning 10 o'clock. Evening 7 o'clock.

CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 A.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P. Afternoon, 3 P.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P. Evening, 7 P.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Morning, 11 A.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P. Afternoon, 3 P.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P. Evening, 7 P.M. Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P.

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reception festivities in which they took part. They may comfort themselves with a belief that both the excitement displayed and the subsequent reaction are national characteristics, and that while a smile may be raised at the one there is no need to carry the other beyond an admission that the loyalty displayed might have been excessive, but was certainly based on a feeling which we more than most nations respect.

But as regards Hongkong, we do not fear that there will be an excess of loyalty display. Without exciting any imputation whatever upon the loyalty of the Colonists, we confess to a belief that they are not given to much demonstration. There is, it is true, no political advantage whatever to be gained by the Duke's visit to this Colony, except it be the bringing its name into greater prominence than it has hitherto enjoyed in the columns of English newspapers. The three thousand foreign residents are not likely to entertain a greater or less feeling of affection for either the crown or the colony as a result of the visit—a result undoubtedly attained by the Duke's visits to the West Indies and Australia. But for that reason any attention shown to His Royal Highness will have the merit of perfect disinterestedness, and as the son of Her Majesty, we trust he will receive a fitting welcome. In most communities it would be well to enter a protest before-hand against flattery; but that is scarcely necessary here where its object is to bring into notice a person who is hardly likely to be exhibited. Rather need we urge that, when his intended arrival is notified, some steps be taken into consideration towards showing that as he is a representative of our Royal family, we are gratified by the visit. That Hongkong did not choose to congratulate Her Majesty upon her escape from assassination, has not led the home public to believe that we take much interest in the fortunes of the reigning House. The motive for omitting any such display of loyalty may have been sound—a dislike to appear "flunkey-like," as our American cousins are so fond of calling it—but in our opinion it might have safely been disregarded. At least, a cordial reception should evince that our personal respect for Her Majesty has not diminished, owing to our residence in this the most easterly Asiatic possession of the British crown.

The new Post-office Order Regulations seem to have been availed of to an extent scarcely hoped for by the energetic official to whose efforts their promulgation is mainly owing. Upon enquiry at the Post-office as to the particulars of the first mail carrying money-orders we learn that a large number (between 30 and 40) were sent, and that the value average of these was unusually high. Moreover the demand for orders per next mail is steady. Taking any given number of money orders at home the average amount all round is somewhere about five shillings, or rather under that amount. The orders taken here give an average of over five pounds, a somewhat remarkable difference between the two countries and which people given to such statistics will be able to cite as illustrative of the vast increase in personal wealth to be gained by coming out to China. Joking aside, the new experiment works very well, so far as we can learn, and it remains to be seen whether the inter-portal money order business will be as much availed of as that between Hongkong and England. We predict for it even greater favour than that accorded to the home line, which is an undoubted success.

LOCAL.

It is unlikely that any one would question the correctness of His Excellency the Governor's remarks upon the present status of the police officers of our Colony, or the sound policy pursued by Sir Richard in refusing to raise the pay to that scale which would be both justifiable and desirable towards a higher class of men. The Colony has not been peculiarly fortunate in the importation of sergeants from Scotland Yard last year, although two or three of the half-dozen men who arrived have been and blossomed into very steady, respectable inspectors, and are now in charge of various stations in and around the City. Two of the sergeants, however, have more than once laid themselves open to complaint by means of a too free use of drinks stronger than water, and this objectionable feature in the new importation appears to have come to a climax within the last day or two. Inspector Sheaf was the other day placed under arrest, and a complaint against him forwarded to H.E. the Governor, which has, we understand, resulted in that inspector's dismissal. Again, last night, Inspector Ryan (another of the English sergeants) was successful in getting drunk while on duty, and Mr Deane has suspended him in consequence, pending a reference to His Excellency. So that there is every probability of the Colony being rid of two more of the least suitable persons referred to by the Governor in his recent financial statement. A better case, it is to be hoped, will succeed those dismissed.

A Private in the 73rd Regiment distinguished himself at the Police Station this forenoon. It is said that he has been absent from Barracks for three days, and for what reason he presented himself in this neighbourhood is not known. At any rate, he commenced by knocking down a Gaoi Linkee and insulting Mr Douglas, the Gaoi Superintendent, at the prison door. On being taken to the Charge Room, he struck at everybody and would not submit to the powers that be with any grace until he was compelled, and carried bodily into a cell. A message sent to the Barracks resulted in the arrival of a corporal and two men, who got him handcuffed, but just as they were getting hold of him he slipped and gave a considerable standing by a severe "double fist" in the mouth. He was then secured and removed to Barracks.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

The summons against Andrew Albert, keeper of the Union Tavern, brought by Mr Superintendent Deane, in which defendant was charged with keeping a disorderly house and harboring a police constable on duty, was heard before Mr May this morning. Mr Brereton (on Mr Caldwell's behalf) appeared for the defendant. Sir P. O. 256 deposed that, about three nights ago, he was on duty in the Queen's Road West, and heard a whistle blown. On going in the direction of the sound, he saw Sergeant Hawes and Cooper and a number of Europeans, engaged in, or in quelling, a disturbance. P. O. Pickford (62) was also there; he was drunk, was bleeding, and was ultimately taken to the Station. Some of the Europeans (seamen) were drunk. Sergeant Cooper stated that he followed the same sound of the whistle in time to see four or five men-of-war sailors on the top of P. C. Pickford, abusing him "awful bad." This was under the lower street verandah between the Victoria Tavern and the Union Tavern (defendant's public house), from which of the two the disturbances began he could not say. P. O. 62 was bleeding from the nose, but was not in his uniform coat, though his shirt was torn and bloody. Cooper assisted Sergeant Hawes in quelling the disturbance. In reply to Mr Brereton, this witness said that he did not see where the seamen came from, and gave it as his opinion that the men who were not in uniform, but were only in nice fighting trim. Pickford had a large bottle of quinine medicine which he was fetching from Hospital. Sergeant Hawes was next examined. He said that he went, a little after 7 P.M. on the 7th, to the Union Tavern to get his dinner; he had taken his dinner there for several days previously. Although in uniform and on duty, he had received permission from the Inspector on duty (Grimes) for the purpose of going to dinner. "Here a little passage of arms took place between witness and the Inspector in question. Mr Deane, who conducted the prosecution, asked what inspector he meant; when witness said he meant Inspector Grimes. Inspector: I never gave you leave to go to a public house. Witness: Yes, I did; and I told Mr Albert so when I went there. Sergeant Cooper will also testify to that. The Sergeant's evidence was continued. He said that he dined upstairs, and on coming down stairs he heard a great row going on in the Victoria Tavern; which became worse and worse, and then blew his whistle. There were several seamen in the row, and P. O. Pickford was on the pathway and, apparently the centre of the row: the constable Pickford was drunk, was making a noise, had no coat or cap, and was bleeding from the nose. He entered defendant's house, and defendant asked him (witness) to put Pickford out at once; and, as the constable struggled considerably while doing so, his shirt was torn and he was knocked against the sideboard. There was no disturbance in the defendant's house before Pickford went into the place; and he (witness) saw nothing of Pickford before going upstairs to dinner. In reply to Mr Brereton, witness said that he had been boarding about ten days at the defendant's house, and so far as he knew the house had been very well kept and very orderly. Inspector Kirby, who had gone down with Pickford to inquire into the assault on the constable, stated that the defendant explained clearly enough that the quarrel arose by Pickford's coming in with some seamen and fighting and quarrelling with them. Mr Brereton contended that, so far as the evidence was concerned, there was nothing to convict the defendant. Mr Deane submitted that defendant had been warned of this probability before the license was granted; and now he found the house was the cause of the demoralization of his officers. One inspector had been dismissed yesterday for drunkenness, and another would be dismissed to-day for the same offence; while he learned that his sergeants were continually being harbored in houses, instead of being on duty. Defendant must have known that Pickford was on duty, as he had his staff. Mr Brereton suggested that it was perfectly natural that the constables should frequent defendant's house, seeing that defendant had been in the force and was well-known by the constables; but still there was no reason for alleging that defendant's house was the cause of drunkenness in the Police Force. The inspectors and others would find places from which to get liquor other than the Union Tavern; and the house of defendant was a boarding house as well as a tavern. The constable's baton was the only sign that a constable was on duty, and Pickford did as the others generally did, resorted to the expedient of showing his baton up behind his jacket. In London the constables on duty wore an armband, but frequent by even removed that. Of course, Sergeant Hawes, while on leave for duty, was not on duty; and he contended that there was no proof whatever to justify a conviction. Mr May said that it was a matter of fact that Hawes was not on duty while at dinner; and that he, though a witness for the prosecution, gave the house a good character, and spoke of the disturbance having taken place in the neighboring tavern. He would therefore dismiss the case. But there was always a certain amount of decorum and conduct supposed to be observed by a police constable, and it was not therefore at all desirable that constables should be allowed to take their meals at public houses, because such a practice tended to do away with all law. None should be more likely to know this than the defendant, who had himself been in the Police force, and who well knew the position which should be occupied by the constables who came to his house. He therefore warned the defendant to take greater care for the future. A miniature libel case was brought before Mr May this morning in form of a summons, in which a Chinese doctor named Ng Tin Chee charges Teang Yuk Chuen, a trader residing in Bouham Strand, with having "on the 26th Sept. last past at Victoria, unlawfully published in the Chinese newspaper called *Hongkong Ching* (No. 1088), a false, scandalous, defamatory and malicious libel calculated to bring the plaintiff into hatred and contempt and to lead to a breach of the public peace." It appears that the libel, as alleged, consisted of an advertisement inserted in the *Daily Press* Chinese sheet by defendant, in which he renounced his responsibility for any debts incurred by a deceased brother of plaintiff while that brother was alive and in partnership with the defendant; and a word bearing the interpretation of "rogue" is also said to be applied by defendant to plaintiff, in the advertisement referred to.

referred to. Mr Toller appeared for defendant, and Mr Brereton (for Mr Caldwell) appeared for the plaintiff. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, by the mutual consent of the parties.

The wild Sikh, Gunga Singh, (P. O. 318) was brought up on remand to-day, and fined in the sum of \$20, or in default fourteen days' hard labour, for having been absent from his duty.

ANOTHER GAMBLING MISTAKE.—Thirteen coolies were crammed into the dock on the complaint of P. O. Sergeant Wilkinson, and charged with having been found gambling in a house in Wing-On Lane last night. It seems that upon information furnished by Mr Caldwell, a party of Police, under the aforesaid Sergeant, made a raid on the house last night about 9 P.M. Wilkinson alleges that there were only two men sitting at a table, one of whom was writing and the other was reading; and that all the others were lying on beds or on the floor. There was no gambling whatever. The Police entered, and no one escaped. One of Mr Caldwell's informants was identified in this presumed gambling shop, and was released. All the others were removed to the Station and changed. The only gambling implements found were a unit, about a hundred cash, a dozen cards, and a few counters. "Pow-tsz" was the game supposed to be practised.

This statement was in the main corroborated by a lokong, who added that the house appeared to him to be a coolie house, that there were no implements in the place to play "Fan-tan," and that there were no indications of the existence of a secret gambling-house. Tak Hoy Chow (the informant who suggested Mr Caldwell's informant with the information of the existence of the supposed illegal "hell") was next examined. He declared the house to be a regular gambling shop, and stated that he had played there several times, had lost money, and had seen the "Pow-tsz" whistled by the 10th defendant. He was there last night, and saw about twenty people gambling. The play had ceased by the time the Police arrived, because the watchman had given the alarm; and on his going upstairs to the Police, the Pow-tsz was not found. He had given evidence in a similar case at Wandoh, but the defendants never accused him of taking the Pow-tsz into the room. The Magistrate here observed that the defendant was very strongly and persistently averred that the house had done so, and was discharged in the usual manner. W. Deane then gave most important evidence. He deposed to having actually seen Tak Hoy Chow, the last witness, run up stairs with a mat in his hand, and when he got up into the room he threw down the mat and pretended to scramble and gather up the cash he had dropped. This brilliant detective was then given into custody by the witness. In the defence, the defendant, it was shown that this "fishy" informant was totally unknown to the coolies frequenting the house in question, and that he was sent to come rushing up into the room and snatch a sleeping mat from one of the coolies' beds with which he proceeded to enact the wicked burlesque above alluded to. To this statement was added the evidence of the keeper of this licensed coolie-house, who produced the license, identified the coolie, denied that he knew the witness Tak Hoy Chow, and stated that he never saw the Pow-tsz twitted in his house. Mr May then directed Tak Hoy Chow to take the place of defendant, and spoke strongly upon his conduct. He said that he was a black-hearted man, and had given false evidence in a previous case. At that time (the Magistrate) had suspected him, contended him, and was the eve of punishing him; but he let him off then. Now, again, he had endeavored to get innocent men into trouble by giving false evidence. He was a fool, but was even far more wicked than foolish, and he would have to be severely punished in order that such wickedness should be put a stop to. He would therefore order Tak Hoy Chow to pay a fine of \$24, and in default 42 days' hard labour, or three months' hard labour. Tak Hoy Chow, on hearing this sentence, remarked in a careless way: "If you have no rice, how can you get boiled rice?" which may have meant, as to the fine, something akin to "You cannot take the breaks off a Huplanman," or, as to his story, that there must be some ground on which to invent his story, and that "the rice" was therefore a necessary element of the "boiled rice." Tak Hoy Chow must be regarded as an acquisition to the inner Gaoi Department.

Our Canton correspondent writes.—It would appear from the proclamation issued by the two high officials agent the opium-boiling establishment at Whampoa, that an attempt has been made by those interested in the California trade, to obtain, through the influence of the French Consul, the exemption from Lekin tax and the tariff duty, of any opium which may be imported for the purpose of selling in the western suburbs to be placed in the hands of an exemption bond that the opium imported by the said individual, Hop Lung, is expressly for re-exportation after boiling, and of which the *Sheng-yen* Possomun, who, according to the reading of the proclamation, is presumed to be a Frenchman, is the reported owner. The authorities, however, were not disposed to introduce such a precedent as that sought for in the above-mentioned exemption as regards an exemption from the duties of any articles that may be imported *pro tem* into this port, but seem nevertheless to have countenanced, according to the reading of the proclamation, the boiling of opium at Whampoa for re-exportation thence. But in the meanwhile they seem to have resorted to the expedient of making the fact publicly known, and to warn the Hop Lung shop against importing any more opium on such a pretext, and others against smuggling into Canton from Whampoa any opium at all. Taking a broad view of the case, this permission of boiling opium at Whampoa free of the Lekin tax and tariff duty, must operate seriously against the interest of the individual who has paid a high figure for the opium-farm in your Colony. If such a privilege is granted to a subject of a nation, how can it be withheld from the subjects of other nations when the former nation is in the Treaty state the authorities in the face? Consequently, Whampoa bids fair to become a place of some importance, for if such an exemption from duties, as that stated above, be conceded with regard to one article, why should it not be extended to other articles as well?

It is stated that the seven years' standing affair in the river steamer *Melee*, is at last to be brought to a settlement. It will be remembered that this little boat (now the *Cricket* in the North) was built here at Fatsie under the supervision of an American skipper of the name of Kieaby, who represented himself to have been the owner of the craft in order to obtain the American flag for her. But in truth he must have owned a very small portion, if any at all, in her proprietary;—it having been a Chinese merchant of respectable standing who owned her principally if not wholly. The little boat was employed on the river as a night conveyance, and during her last downward trip, which was in April 1861, when opposite the First Bar Pagoda, a number of pirates, who went on board her in disguise as passengers to Hongkong, threw off the mask, attacked and wounded the only two Europeans who were on board—Kieaby and his mate—and threw them overboard in an exhausted state, while the pools of blood on the gangways indicated must have been the case. Of the motive and perpetrators of this tragedy nothing has been ascertained up to this day, although a reward was offered by the American Consul for that purpose, who in the meanwhile took possession of the steamer as American property, which was brought back to this place from where the tragedy was perpetrated, by the Chinese crew. Those who have known Kieaby can hardly doubt that the Celestial, Tung Akai, was the bona fide owner of the craft, and his only fault in the matter lies in his over-confidence in the integrity of Kieaby, so much as to hold no legal document from him with the exception of a scrip with no more than two lines written upon it. While on the other hand the American authorities should overlook technicalities and be proud of the fact of the integrity of their countrymen being held in such high estimation by the Celestial. As to the necessary proof of the fact of Kieaby's ownership, it is of I. O. U. But Tung Akai will have to thank his stars that it has been destined for Mr Consul Kieaby to settle this long-standing matter, in whom the Celestial has an implicit administrator of justice. The estate is expected to pay a dividend of over seventy per cent, the best dividend that has yet been known to have been declared in this part of the world.

The subject of the nature of one department of the Steam-boat Company's trade on the Pearl River. It will be observed that if the quantities of some articles have increased, those of other articles have decreased, when comparing the totals of the first and second quarters of the present year with those of the third quarter, which ended on the 30th September last; consequently the circumstances of the trade become as once apparent, which seems not to have occurred to the wise men when they made an investment of seven and a half lakhs of dollars in a trade doomed to non-expansion.

Imported per H. J. and M. Steam-boat Company's Steamers.

Totals for the Quarter from 1st July to 30th September:—

Cotton, bales 28,394
 Cotton Yarn, 1,400
 Lead, 3,393
 Tin, 187
 Quicksilver, 465
 Nail Rod Iron, 254
 Opium, chests 210
 Sundries, packages 8,250
 Woolen Goods, cases and bales 1,839
 Ginseng (American), 475

Totals for half-year from 1st January to 30th June:—

Cotton, bales 54,387
 Cotton Yarn, 6,029
 Lead, 6,944
 Tin, 567
 Quicksilver, 1,207
 Nail Rod Iron, 216
 Opium, chests 216
 Sundries, packages 13,904
 Cotton Goods, cases and bales 1
 Woolen Goods, 1
 Ginseng (American), 475

Reported per H. J. and M. Steam-boat Company's Steamers.

Totals for the Quarter from 1st July to 30th September:—

Fine Silk, cases and bales 5,380
 Silk Piece Goods, 594
 Punjium, 1,742
 Cocoon, 804
 Preserves, boxes 1,886
 Fire Crackers, 288
 Matting, 249
 Glass Bangles, 1,089
 Tea, 682
 Cassia, 737
 Sugar, 20
 Sundries, packages 8,642

Totals for half-year from 1st January to 30th June:—

Fine Silk, cases and bales 2,903
 Silk Piece Goods, 397
 Punjium, 1,388
 Cocoon, 288
 Preserves, boxes 458
 Fire Crackers, 78
 Matting, 249
 Glass Bangles, 934
 Tea, 1,089
 Cassia, 737
 Sugar, 20
 Sundries, packages 15,299

man do," is a trite saying, consequently when the American shipmasters are appointed to command British vessels, they must do what the Britons are wont to do. [We insert our correspondent's letter verbatim, but our readers will observe that we totally differ from his view of the Kieaby case. Unfortunately for his arguments, Captain Marry has been superseded by his own authorities for attempting to enforce the view above given.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, 10th October, 1868.

SIR,—How important it is, Sir, that the staff which composes our Police, especially the Constables and Inspectors in charge of each Station, should be alike honest and equitable in their respective duties, whether they be friends to persons committing offences, or not. It is on their evidence alone offenders handed over to their charge at night stand guilty or otherwise the next morning before the Magistrates for fights, disturbances, drunkenness, &c., &c.

On Saturday, given an Inspector of gambling houses, given in charge of a Public House while in a state of intoxication, would have entirely escaped the penalty of the law by the statement of Mr Grimes, but for the Petition presented to his Worship by the neighbours against the disturbance which your contemporary's *Scholastic Reporter* has been pleased to find fault with as to its grammatical errors, the slight nature of which, I hope, may be readily pardoned in Natives.

May I be permitted through the medium of your journal to ask Inspector Grimes if the offender in question, while in his custody was at all sober, as he appears to have stated before the Magistrate, and if so, which I for one emphatically deny, did he ever observe a man in his sober senses quarrelling in a Public House and having no vestige of his native dress on him, but only partially clad in Chinese Garments?

Yours Faithfully,

E. S. L.

FROM HALIFAX TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Commercial men have been for some time busy with the problem of the shortest route from Liverpool to China. An international Commercial Convention" was called to be held in Portland August 4th, to promote a plan for direct railway communication from Halifax to San Francisco. The proposed line, according to the New York Commercial Advertiser, will run through

134 miles, New Brunswick 214, Maine 280, New Hampshire 64, Vermont 60, New York 352, Canada 230, Michigan 219, Indiana 162, Illinois 13, and we are at Chicago, 1,650 miles from Halifax. This could be shortened 50 miles by extending a line due West from Portland to Whitehall, and thence to Rome on the line of the New York Central. This line is to be opened, if possible, simultaneously with the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railway. There is little doubt that a direct line of railway will be opened between Portland and Chicago, and such a project only indicates the sharp struggle which is to be made for the advantages of the Continental road. The points of intersection after leaving Halifax, are to be Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. It would be the shortest route between Liverpool and Hongkong; but it is an easier thing to ask, it is downy on paper than to divert freight and passenger traffic from New York. There is, however, to be a strong combination of Eastern and English capital to effect, if possible, such a result. Probably the time between Hongkong and Liverpool or Southampton, would be shortened by this route not less than two days. The harbors of Portland and Halifax are never so obstructed by ice in winter that ships cannot enter at all times. It is not easy, with all the apparent advantages of time, to make headway against the vast interests which centre in such a commercial capital as New York. The railway kings are there, and sometimes they turn out to be giant killers, especially of rival enterprises.—*Bulletin.*

THE ARTIFICIAL HAIR TRADE.

The statistics of the false hair trade furnish curious evidence of the increased and increasing artificiality of the age. Male wigs have gone out of fashion, and it is the enormous quantities of false hair used by ladies which have caused the vast rise in its price. This has gone up 400 per cent. within the last dozen years, while four times as much is used now as at that period. Sixteen times as much money is consequently spent upon this article of adornment in the present year as was devoted to it in 1856—a suggestive fact for the wains who are now admiring the silken tresses of their fair partners in the dance, or at the sea-side promenade. Those who only know false hair from the curious lumps of it in the hairdressers' windows, and from a general suspicion that they see it on the heads of some of their friends, cannot form a notion of the extent to which the trade in it is carried on. It has wholesale dealers with large warehouses, and skilled labourers constantly at work. It is manufactured to meet the wishes and the press of all classes of society, from the scanty tresslet used to fill out the sparse locks of the serving-maid, to the ten guinea head of hair made up to add the beauty of a duchess. To visit one of its great emporiums is to become a wiser if not a sadder man. There may be seen samples of hair by the thousand, all of which have been cut from living heads for money, to be sold again. At one of these, last week, huge canvas sacks, each weighing 150 lbs., and containing about six hundred heads of hair, were standing up like one of the workshops. These give out a close and dusty smell, suggesting some furniture establishment where none but coarse and common furs are sold. The sacks stand on end, and are hard as well as bulky from tight packing. They have crossed the Channel recently, their contents having been cut principally from French and German heads. One is cut open for our benefit, and a strange variety of matted, greasy, unbecomingly looking hair is seen. Here is the iron-grey of middle life, the snowy white of old age, the brown, and black, and flaxen of comparative youth, all roughly twisted up together like so many piebald horses' tails. Some of the hair is long, some short, some coarse, some fine, some neglected and dirty, some carefully combed and clean. There is a ready demand for all, and all will be submitted

to some twenty distinct processes before it is offered for sale. Long massive tresses are taken out of the sack and spread on the table for our inspection. This is hair in its natural state as cut from the head, and we are begged to note the difference between it and the "manufactured" hair as sold. This is very great. The latter has been combed and washed, and in many cases dyed. Each individual hair has been passed through what looks like a fixed small-tooth comb, and has been coaxed and teased, and tortured, until the mystery is that there should be any of it left. It is then sorted according to its colour, and sold to retail houses by the ounce. It was rather melancholy to find that grey or white hair is the most valuable of all; and that false hair, which is long as well as grey, commands the highest price, from the number of old ladies striving to counterfeit nature while preserving the insignia of years. The finest specimens of this elderly hair will sell for as much as two guineas an ounce; while the very best black or brown will sell for from eighteen shillings to a guinea, and the best flaxen at about a guinea and a-half. The latter variety is, by the quality which it may, about fifty per cent. dearer than black or brown hair, while white or grey fetches more than the latter by one hundred per cent. For it is unnecessary to say that much of the hair sold is far less expensive than that just quoted. Quality, colour, and length determine its price, which ranges from a few shillings an ounce upwards.

We should mention that a considerable trade exists in false beards, mustaches, and whiskers. During the American war a vast number of these were sent out to the United States, and a steady demand continued until the peace.—*Daily News.*

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

(Saturday Review.)

The eighth article is the head and scope of the whole treaty. For this alone, after minute examination, we are convinced, the treaty has been made; and a consideration of this clause will give the best idea of the craftiness of the American negotiator. It seems to us to exhibit that curious infidelity of language which betrays a conscious attempt at spoliation. It begins by a superfluous but auspicious disclaimer on the part of the American Government of any desire to interfere with that of China in regard to the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer reads very much like Parliamentary disavowals of the same kind. After this it proceeds:—"But if at any time His Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct works of this character, and shall make application of that character, the United States will designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application." There never perhaps, in the whole history of diplomacy, was penned or read such a clause as this in a treaty between two great nations. It is a relic of the smartness of a provincial attorney, and the huckstering of the provincial shopkeeper. It is in effect, says, "We don't wish to dictate to You, Chinese Majesty any policy about railways and telegraphs; certainly not; we know what's manners too well for that, but telegraphs and railways are the outward signs of a civilized and an enlightened age, and Your enlightened Imperial Majesty would not like to see the Celestial Empire deprived of such privilege. And should Your Majesty justly decide on their construction, we will undertake to have the work done for you in the fittest manner and at the cheapest rate. Don't send to those European nations—no, don't. The great American people invented railways and telegraphs and all the appliances of modern civilization, and they will fix these things for you in the cheapest and cheapest way possible. That is the gist of the article. Mr Burlingame wants to get a footing for his countrymen in China, similar to the footing we have for some time held there. As the trade which the United States carry on with China is to the trade of England with China only in the proportion of 2 to 19, it is tolerably clear that a considerable period must elapse before the ordinary progress of commerce places England and the States on an equality. But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The influence which arises out of commercial wealth may not easily be attained; but another influence, that which arises from Court favour, may be rapidly acquired. A Railway Company with a staff of engineers and telegraph constructors might inspire European and Mandarin with reverence, and perhaps with awe. The concession of railways and telegraphs implies concessions of land and monopolies of traffic. Railway directors and owners of telegraphs might in the course of a few years extract more than foreign merchants had obtained in a century. An *imperium in imperio* might be developed, and the policy of Peking might be directed from Washington. Should other nations remonstrate, the second clause of this very treaty may be cited as the received explanation of their pretensions, and the justification of invidious privileges.

Of the treaty between the two countries, as it is published, it is not for this country to complain. There is in it little, save the last clause, which has not been sanctioned in previous treaties. America and China have not known, however, if there be not another and secret treaty which has recently been concluded between the Empire and the Republic; and if there be, it may possibly become a cause of future trouble. But there is one subject to which we may and must attend. The author of this treaty comes here in the character of a Chinese Minister, accredited for the express purpose of recommending changes in our existing treaty with China. The proposed changes we have formerly proposed. They are on their face needless, ineffectual, and damaging to our interests. They would destroy all the fruits of our wars and our negotiations. The purpose of this American Treaty reveals the purpose of its author; and if our own relations with the Empire are to be remodelled in a spirit of unworthy concession to an arrogant rival, we shall find another and more humiliating instance of the weakness which allows a bold diplomacy to flinch from its own advantages which have been gained by a lavish outlay of men, money, and labour. Will Lord Stanley venture to discard a cosmopolitan liberality, and deem it the duty of an English Minister to guard English interests even at a barbarian Court?

THE TWO PORTS—AN IMAGINARY SCENE.

That Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the first poet in America, will visit Alfred Tennyson, the first poet in England, is a thing of course; and, although *Judy* is neither a spirit-medium nor Dr. Cumming, she foresees the scene, as follows:

Mr Longfellow goes on a visit to the Poet Laureate. He is met at the station by his host.

Mr Tennyson (log):
Should you ask me, H. W. L.,
If that I am glad to see you,
If that in my humble wigwam
We will smoke the fragrant peace-pipe,
I should answer, I should tell you—
From the great lakes of the North Land,
Where once dwelt the great Ojibways,
(Not to mention the Dakotas,
Where the pumpkin, squash, and green-
backs,
Apple and wooden nutmegs,
Flourish in their wild profusion,
Lo! I bid thee hearty welcome,
O musician, and sweet singer!

The reply of Mr Longfellow must inevitably be as follows:

I hold it truth with those who say
(I don't exactly know their names)
That poets have equal fumes
Should meet thus, in a friendly way,
Though ocean waves they rise and fall,
(And I was in when tempest tost),
This better we than all crossed
Than never to have crossed at all!

Mr Tennyson (log):
This isn't the formal, the mur-
muring trout and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss are not here; nor, in-
distinct in the twilight,
Do they like Druids of old stand; nor with
wine of Catwaba
Can we regale you here, as it grows by the
Beautiful River;
But such as I have at your service I place;
Port, sherry, and bitter,
Beer brewed by Bass shall be yours; and
now let us go in to dinner.

(The poets then dine.)

At such moments meander mortals, like
Judy and her readers, must not intrude up-
on them—let any one until the cloth is
withdrawn, when Mr Longfellow will thus
address his host:

Comrade, I have dined extremely well; and
as since early dawn
I have tasted nought save beer, and of that
only one small horn,
You may guess that I enjoyed it; and this
truth the poet sings,
That, no matter how ethereal, poets suffer
hunger's aches.
If perhaps you'll excuse me, I should like
to go to bed,
And in slumber sleep my senses, also rest
my weary head.

(Whereupon Mr Tennyson will ring for
candles and escort his guest to his room.)

Arrived at the bedroom door, it is per-
fectly certain he will then say:

If you're waking, call me early, call me
early, Alfred dear,
I find it, after London, really very pleasant
here;
And as a walk or breakfast I adore, if fine
the day,
Let us go to-morrow morning—yes, I only
hope we may.

At this point the American bard retires
to his couch, shutting his door. His host,
however, gives a final vent to his Longfel-
lowian feelings in these words:

Stars of the summer night,
High in your azure depths,
Not too much golden light—
He sleeps,
My William sleeps,
Sleeps.

Dreams of the summer night;
Don't, please, with nightmare keep
Him broad awake to-night;
But sleep—
Yes, let him sleep,
Sleep.

(The scene will here close.)—London *Judy*.

SERMONS FROM A CLERGYMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

(The following letter is from the *Spectator*.)

SIR,—The two writers who explained
some time ago in your columns, the one
why we went, the other why he did not go
to Church, agreed, if I remember right, on
the subject of sermons. With each the
sermon was the great weight in the op-
posing scale. If it did not prevail with
both, this was because in one case it was
more than balanced by greater powers of
endurance, and by a stronger sense or need
of the benefits which come from common
worship. I have often wondered what these
gentlemen and the multitude of cultivated
persons whose dissatisfaction they express,
require, what it is that would satisfy them,
whether any conceivable arrangement would
supply it?

Genuine oratory is so rare a gift that it
may be put out of the question. You may
almost count upon your fingers the orators
in and out of Parliament whose names the
public knows. Allow for as many more
who have missed or have not yet attained
to fame, and you have probably accounted
for the whole number.

Fluency of speech
which falls short of oratory will not satisfy
judges, nor will they be conquered by
the fascination of a melodious voice.
They will always look to the matter of
what they hear, and their demands in this
respect are, I cannot but think, altogether
reasonable. They want, in fact, a dis-
cussion the quality of which shall be about
equal to that of the average leaders in
your paper or of the papers that rank with it.
No one knows better than yourself, Sir,
that this article is not by any means easy to
obtain. I should probably be very much
oversteering the number, if I said that there
were a few hundred men in England capable
of producing it. The clerical profession
may have its fair proportion of this number,
but how insignificant a fraction must it be,
how few the number of those who are
of the two hundred? How great are
the chances against finding one of them in
the particular pulpit whose utterances come
under your criticism. And, even supposing
that the article could be supplied according
to demand, the demand itself is scarcely
just. Let me put the case of a friend of
my own. He does part of the duty of a
London church, and receives something less
than thirty shillings per Sunday; very fair,
pay, too, most of his brethren will think,
as there are no calls upon him during the
week. But the remuneration is not too
much for the labour of the day itself, the
holiday of the week, which is as precious
to him as it is to other men. But how does
the case stand when you consider that he has
to write thirty sermons in the year. The
congregation would think that they were
slighted if he were to preach on an average
less than five-and-twenty minutes, and a

sermon of five-and-twenty minutes would
be more than equal to two newspaper arti-
cles, and would be worth, supposing the
quality to be such as I am speaking of, five
pounds or more. Whether or no my friend
can write such articles is more than I can
say; if he cannot, he will not satisfy his
judges; if he can, he is really asked to
make a great sacrifice of time and money.
And what I have said of him may be said
of the clergy generally. Of course there
are some who are paid so well that the very
best may fairly be asked of them. But
take the average. There are, say, 12,000
incumbents receiving something less than
300*l.*, and 4,000 curates receiving something
less than 100*l.* a year apiece; what is it
fair to demand from them? I know that
this is a very low view of the subject. If I
introduce it, it is not because I am not
conscious of or do not appreciate other con-
siderations, but because it really represents
a fact. I acknowledge with thankfulness
the force of other motives; but, as a gen-
eral rule, we must pay what we have. If
able men are attracted into other professions
if they have to devote their best energies to
other pursuits, if, finally, and this is a plea
that may be made for members of the
clergy, and to which no exception can be
taken, they give up their time to other ne-
cessary duties of their calling, you must
modify your demands in this particular
more than you seem prepared to do.

I turn now to another class of complain-
ants. They say we do not want a com-
position of superlative excellence, give us a
plain discourse. Don't bore us (as one
writer in the *Punch* himself says), "by ap-
proaching, about faith and St. Paul's Epistles.
Deal with the difficulties, doubts, and trou-
bles of the age in which we live. You have
the greatest subject that can be conceived;
speak, then, as if you recognized its grand-
eur. These appear to be reasonable
enough requests, let us see what they really
mean.

Practically, we fancy, these gentlemen
would impose very strict limitations upon
what they want to hear from their clergy-
men. Of course, they want him of politics;
any interference with them would, they
think, be grossly unbecoming to his posi-
tion. They would resent it with equal
vehemence if he should attempt to lecture
them upon the morality of their particular
occupations; if, for instance, he were to tell
the barrister that he cannot honestly take
more briefs than he is able to attend to, the
stock-exchange that time bargains are as in-
moral as gambling, or the grocer that adul-
terating his goods is as bad as picking the
pockets of his customers. In this, perhaps,
they are not altogether wrong. It is not
priest's orders or the bishop's licence to
preach that qualify a man to speak authori-
tatively to his fellows on the morality of
social life. Shall Smith, a beardless youth
of twenty-four, who has seen no world
beyond his school and his holidays, stand up
and lecture grey-headed men who have
nearly passed through the life which he is
but just beginning? Here and there is an
exception, the beardless youth has the fire and
unction which give him an apostolic authori-
ty; but most men must have age, experi-
ence, weight of personal character, before
they can pretend to assume such a function.
The fact is that in more than nine cases
out of ten preaching of this kind is impos-
sible. It is a better feeling than cowardice
that keeps most men from attempting it.
They know that it is a dangerous weapon
to use, very likely to be turned aside by
personal feeling and by hasty judgments
about individual men. We can all of us,
indeed, preach morality, but we must do so
with discretion, and with a map of Russia
in our hands. While we employ Revelation
to enforce the first principles of purity and
righteousness we can never be wrong; we
are very likely to make tremendous mis-
takes when we begin to charge Mr. A.
with adultery, and Mr. B. with being a thief.

This brings me to a topic which I approach
with reluctance, because to deal with it
honestly may lay me open to the charge of
being a Philistine, and mean the interest
which the subjects with which the preacher
has to deal possess for the greater part of
his hearers. Every writer seems to take it
for granted that this interest is of the keen-
est kind; treat those subjects, they say, as
they ought to be treated, and you will
never fail to command the attention of
your audience. I very much doubt whether
this is true. Genius, indeed, or the gifts
that resemble genius may offset this, or
any other moral. But we must not count
on genius. We must take that average
sort of speaking which one hears in Parli-
ament, or in Courts of Justice, or in popular
lecture-rooms. I feel convinced that, given
the same power of thought and expression,
the speaker in the pulpit will find it ten
times harder to carry his audience with
him than he would if he were pleading at
the bar or lecturing on the platform, and
that because his subject is uninteresting
and even distasteful to the most of those
that hear him. Controversial preaching, if
it has sufficient vigour or acrimony, will
be listened to; a lecture on Biblical anti-
quities, which I see, one of the correspondents
of the *Times* recommends, will, once in a
way, be as attractive as a lecture on any
other antiquities; a monumental inscription
on the pulpit will, for the moment, attract
attention; draw more than a mountebank
on the stage; but theology, theoretical and
practical, which I take to be the proper
topic of sermons, interests but a small
minority, and the ordinary preacher starts
with the enormous disadvantage of an un-
congenial subject. The common complaints
which are made against the inordinate
length of sermons seem to be of significant
importance. A discourse that lasts for half
an hour is intolerable to men who will listen
without weariness to a lecture of three
times the length on some scientific, literary,
or historical subject. There are a few who
feel an intellectual interest in theology, to
whom its problems afford the same kind of
pleasure that classical studies do to another
man, and mathematics to a third. There are
others, a more numerous class among them,
in whom the religious element is strongly
developed. Both together, I am
sure, do not make up more than a small
minority. I do not say this with any
kind of spiritual pride. I feel a profession-
al interest in theology, just like what any
neighbour's feel in law, or medicine, or
commerce. If I had not that, I might be
as indifferent to it as they are. But to
ignore this indifference, palpably shown as
it is, seems neither wise nor just.

If this be the real course of the difficul-
ty, no remedy is possible; yet there are
palliatives which may be suggested.
Let clergymen take more pains with their
sermons, and as a necessary preliminary
let them be instructed in the art of com-
posing them. The average discourse that

you hear in a Scotch church or a Noncon-
formist chapel, is a far more careful and
meritorious performance than the average
Church of England sermon. The preacher
in this one place has been taught his
business; the chances are that the preacher
in the other has not. The demand made on
individual clergymen might be diminished.
There might be prayers without sermons
more frequently in the parish churches,
while such services as those in the Cathed-
rals, where the contagious influence of a
vast audience lifts even ordinary men
above themselves, might be multiplied.
Finally, an opportunity of leaving the
church which might be used without offence
should be given to those who desire to
join worship, but who do not wish or do
not expect to be instructed. The com-
plaints with which we are constantly
distressed may thus be diminished or pre-
vented, but the day in which from every
pulpit will be heard discourses which will
satisfy you and your readers I do not hope
to see.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

In the *Catholic World* for August we find
a translation of an article from *Le Corres-
pondant*, entitled "Aveugement de l'Empereur
à l'égard de la Russie." (So be it.) We
quote some of these stories:

AN EXECUTION.
Yet these jealous instincts, and this im-
placable firmness in punishment, were not
solely due to the character of the Emperor
Nicholas, but also to the sad experience
which signified the commencement of his
reign. Conspiracies against the new Czar,
and the appearance of the Emperor, in-
cluded all sorts of disorders. Nicholas
had to suppress on his accession to the
throne. From the very first he learned
the bloody retaliations, and never par-
doned.

The first conspirators of his reign, Pestel,
Mouraviev-Apostol, and the poet Reliev,
were condemned to the hang. The Em-
peror signed the decree after the Russian
fashion, "So be it." (So be it.) They
were then conducted to the place of
execution. Relief, a poet of the highest
order, was the first one led to the scaffold.
Just at the moment when the executioner,
having passed the slip-knot over his head,
had raised him on his shoulders to launch
him into eternity, the weak cord broke,
and he fell forward bruised and bleeding.

"They know not how to do anything in
Russia," said he, raising himself without
even turning pale, "not even to twist a
rope."

As accidents of this kind, besides being
very rare, were always considered occasions
of pardon, they sent therefore to the Win-
ter Palace to know the will of the Em-
peror.

"Ah! the cord has broken?" said Nicho-
las.

"Yes, sire."

"Then he was almost dead? What im-
pression has such a sight made upon the
impression produced on the mind of the rebel?"

"He is a brave man, sire."

The Czar frowned.

"What did he say?" asked he, severely.

"Sire, he said, they know not how even
to twist a rope in Russia."

"Well," replied Nicholas, "let them
prove to him the contrary." And he went
out.

NICHOLAS AS A RAILROAD ENGINEER.

To a despotic prince of the kind we find
due the construction of the railroad from
St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the
Nicholas Railway. The Emperor had in
his point a certain general, Kleimichiel, a
disagreeable person, exceedingly unpopular,
and of equivocal fidelity, but who pleased
by his reticence and promptness in ex-
ecuting orders. When the road was decided
upon by a council of ministers, and its
erection commenced, a map of Russia was
brought to the Czar, who was asked to
look over the route designated by the
different engineers and give his preference.

Nicholas, without saying a word took the
map, marked a straight line from Moscow
to St. Petersburg, and said to the stupe-
fied engineers:

"This is the line of the railroad."

"But," they all cried, "impossible.
Your majesty will find no one to undertake
such a work. It would be to hide treasures
in a desert."

"No one to undertake it when I com-
mand it to be done!" said Nicholas. "We
shall see."

And signalling Kleimichiel from a corner:
"Kleimichiel," said he, "you see this
line?"

"Yes, sire."

"This is a new railroad I propose con-
structing. It is magnificent."

"You think so? Will you charge your-
self, then, with the execution of my
orders?"

"With the greatest pleasure, sire, if
your majesty orders it. But the funds,
the funds!"

"Don't be troubled about them. Ask
for all the money you want."

And turning to the engineers: "You
see," said Nicholas to them, "I can get
along without you. I will build my own
railroad."

And the construction of this road lasted
10 years. It did not deviate an inch from
the line marked out by the imperial finger;
and leaving on one side, at about a dis-
tance of 10 leagues, the villages or the
great towns, it was a line of iron rails
rich and important, it traversed, in the
midst of marshes and woods, nothing but
immense solitudes; 700 kilometres of iron
rail cost 400,000,000 francs—a little
more than 500,000 *l.* a kilometre—of which
the devoted Kleimichiel (but that as a
matter of course) took a good share.

Nicholas, however, was right in saying
nothing could resist him.

NICHOLAS AND THE POPE.

From the *Holy Father* he received his
first lesson, however, both given and
received with dignity. It was well
known that he had changed hundreds of
Catholic into Greek churches, in all the
Western provinces of Russia and Poland.
Curious to visit Rome, he asked permission
of Gregory XVI. to enter the holy city.
The Pope asked, in return, by what cere-
monial he wished to be received.

"As a Catholic sovereign," replied the
Emperor. Lodged at the Quirinal, he went
next day to St. Peter's, with a guard
of Cossacks to visit the Holy Father, who
received him standing at the head of the
Vatican. Nicholas knelt to receive the
benediction of the venerable pontiff, who
after having given it to him, without being
at all impressed with his Attila-like costume,
said to him, with a serenity almost angelic:
"My son, you persecute my sleep."

"I?" cried Nicholas in a disconcerted
tone.

"Yes, your son. You are powerful.
Do not use your strength to oppress the
weak."

"Holy Father, I have been shandered."
The conversation continued some time in
the cabinet of the Pope, and the Emperor
remained, during his stay in Rome, the most
of the most affectionate respect with
Gregory XVI. He afterwards sent him a
magnificent altar of malachite, that may be
admirable at the church of St. Paul, outside
the walls. An inscription, dictated by
Nicholas to St. Peter at Rome, recalls his
visit to the Capital of Christianity:
"Nicholas came here to pray to God for his
mother, Russia."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two French actresses recently engaged
in a violent altercation, in the course of
which the question of age was broached.
The younger was just getting the better of
her adversary, when she suddenly paused,
and pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, old girl,
what have I done! Abused her, called her
such names! I never knew who was my
mother, and she might be."

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a
strong resolution against confederation—
that was to have been expected. But
where is that "resistance" demand? For
annexation to the United States which
Mr. Howe threatened us with? The Nova
Scotians are not the simpletons their spokes-
man wanted to persuade us. They may not
understand the advantages of confederation,
but they perfectly understand the disadvan-
tages of taking upon themselves a large
portion of the debt of the United States.
Before the assembly separated, therefore, it
"passed a resolution strongly deprecating
rebellion against the Crown or annexation
to the United States." The people will be
very much obliged to the English Parlia-
ment by-and-by for declining to help them
to inflict a vast injury upon themselves.

The most plain-spoken strictures on the
management of United States politics are
very often confined by the admissions of
leading American statesmen. In fact, in
the present day it may be said that such
criticisms are only objected to in this
country by politicians who are determined
to see supernatural wisdom in every Ameri-
can Statesman. A Republican, who, the
Nation leads us to believe, is a person of
some distinction, writes to that journal to
protest against the course taken by Congress
during the last three years. "We have
seen," he says, "a powerful majority de-
voting the minority the poor right of being
heard in debate. We have seen the most
important statutes forced through without
discussion, reflection, or consideration."

And he goes on to denounce the profligacy
of the civil service and the incompetency
of the Republican party to manage the
financial affairs of the country. He remarks:
"Their settled want of a settled policy in
all that relates to finance [is] little better
than a partnership with the gold gamblers
of Wall-street." These things are not new
to the Americans; they will be new to
many persons in this country.

SOME official correspondence has just
been published on the subject of the im-
prisonment of Messrs. Warren and Cas-
tello. Mr. Seward claims that these two
prisoners, now confined in this country, ought
to be released, and points to a resolution
passed in the House of Representatives
on June 15, by which resolution the Presi-
dent is requested to take proper measures
to secure the release of these prisoners, who
were convicted in Great Britain for wrong-
doing in the United States. Lord Stanley,
however, points out that this allegation is
unfounded: the prisoners were convicted
of treason-felony at the Dublin Commis-
sion Court last October, the principal charge
against them being that they had come over
to Ireland and cruised along the coast, with
intent to effect a landing of men and arms
in Ireland, in order to raise insurrection
against the Queen. On the question of
naturalisation, in general, Lord Stanley
writes that the English Government is
wary to entertain the question of a
treaty, but that there had been no opportu-
nity to introduce a bill to give effect to the
recommendations of the report of the
commission.

A curious story is told by the Berlin
correspondent of the *Daily News*. A few
days ago, he says, a stranger named Leroi
put up at the principal hotel at Herford,
a little town half-way between Cassel and
Pfulda. He described himself as a painter,
watched by the police. It was soon found
that the "painter" was taking very exact
sketches of the town and the neighbour-
hood. He was "vigilant," and it was then
discovered that he was not only a painter,
but also a French captain, and a member
of the general staff. The laudat immediately
took possession of all Mr. Leroi's
papers, which he must have found a very
interesting study. Besides the numerous
sketches, there were many copies from
various references to military history, and
an exact memorandum of the houses in the
town, the numbers of men that could be
quartered in them, and notes for the best
distribution of the cavalry and infantry.

The laudat went to Cassel for instructions,
and the Prussian General Plonski wished
to have the culprit forwarded to that city
under escort. But the laudat, though
guilty of a sin, must also be a representa-
tion of the general gave up his more, with-
out intentions and Mr. Leroi was allowed to
escape on giving a written promise to re-
turn to France without loss of time.

A SOVEREIGN GRIEVANCE.—The semi-
barbarous queen of Mohilla, who has been
astonishing Paris by her fantastic equipage
and savage attendants, has visited Europe
for the purpose of having a grievance re-
dressed. Her Majesty, Queen Fatima, is
Sovereign of the Island of Mohilla, a coral
reef twenty-two miles by sight, in the
Gomoro Islands off Madagascar. The popu-
lation, some 5,000 or 7,000 in number, are
chiefly immigrants from Africa; although
Persians, Arabs, and Indians are said to
frequent the island. A scion of the royal
family of Madagascar had at one time been
placed upon the throne and from him the
present queen is descended. France took
possession of the Comoros in 1843, but the
Queen, inspired by her fantastic subjects,
sought to put herself under the protection
of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Last year the
French minister Lambert, whose duties in
Madagascar were notorious two years
ago, purchased from the queen waste lands
for the cultivation of sugar-cane. After Mr.
Lambert had made considerable preparations
he was ordered to leave the island. He
immediately complained to the naval com-
mandant at Réunion who, after vainly at-
tempting to bring her Majesty to reason,
reduced the town to a heap of ashes. Her
Majesty fled to Zanzibar, where she pro-
ceeded to entreat her to France. If the
Emperor refuses her prayer, she intends to
make a solemn appeal to the crowned heads
of Europe.

Secretary Seward's mania for buying
up territory is not at all appeased by his
success in the case of Alaska. He now
proposes to pay 600,000 dollars for a fertile
island of the Malay group, to be used as
an East Indian station. A bargain for the
Feesee Islands is also spoken of, and there
is some reason to believe that Mr. Seward
is actually negotiating this purchase also.

From Halifax there is further intelli-
gence of the bitterness existing in Nova
Scotia at the incorporation of the colony
in the Canadian Dominion. A deputation
had arrived from Canada to consolidate the
Anti-Unionists, but the feeling is too violent
to permit of any satisfactory compromise
at present.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following
description of the portrait gallery of cele-
brities of the French Revolution lately
opened in Paris:—"What first strikes one
on entering is the noble and manly aspect
of the great majority of the subjects of
these portraits, most of whom were active
members of the Convention, famous for
their energy and disregard of human life.
Except Marat and Fouché, who are simply
exceptions, there is not a face here which is
not in some way attractive. Even Mira-
beau, though strongly marked with the
small-pox, has an expression of intense
power in his countenance which, doubtless,
greatly contributed to the extraordinary
effect he is said to have produced by his
speeches. The first portrait in the collec-
tion is that of Marie Antoinette—a quiet,
calm, and somewhat proud face, such as
she might have had in her retirement at
Trianon before the revolution broke out.
Next come Robespierre in profile, with a
cold, penetrating look; 'Le Just,' a hand-
some, smiling, easily-dressed youth of twen-
ty, painted shortly before his death by his
friend David; Couthon, Danton, and Ca-
pelle Desmoulins, all looking calm and
calm, as if the guillotine had no terrors
for them. There is a portrait of André
Chénier, the classical poet, and of Rouget
de Lisle, author of the 'Marseillaise'—the
latter picture, pierced in several places
with bayonet thrusts. Madame Roland,
with irregular but attractive features, and
Hebert, editor of the infamous 'Père Du-
chêne,' come next. There are also por-
traits of Charlotte Corday, the Princess de
Lamballe, Fergine de Mériquet, the origi-
nal 'Goddess of Reason,' who ended her
days in a madhouse; Madame Tallien, dressed
in Amazon; Talleyrand; and Louis Ber-
naparte, father of the present Emperor."

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, October 10th, 1868.

At 1300 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Steak, - catty 190 170
" Ribs, - " 190 170
" Soup, - " 130 120
Bullocks' Brains, - per set 50 40
" Tongue, - " 300 250
" Heart, - " 150 130
" Tail, - each 120 110
" Feet, - " 50 40
" Tripe (undressed), cty 60 40
" Liver, - " 80 70
Pork, Leg, - " 180 170
" Chop, - " 180 170
" Fat for Lard, - " 120 110
Pigs' Fry, - " 180 170
" Chindings, - " 90 70
" Feet, - " 120 110
" Head, - " 120 110
" Liver, - " 130 120
Mutton Leg, - lb. 450 430
" Chop, - " 450 430
" Shoulder, - " 325 320
Mutton Loin, - " 180 160
Sucking Pigs, - catty 160 150
Calves' Head and Feet, each 500 450
Sheeps' Head and Feet, each 450 400
Bacon, English, - lb. 390 370
" Fubchau, - " 275 260
Hams, Chinese, - " 275 260
" American, - " 400 380
" English, - " 400 380
Kidneys, Bullocks, each 50 40
" Pigs, - " 50 40
" Sheep, - " 50 40
" Hoar, - " 50 40
Pork Loin, - " 190 160
Pork Sausages, - catty 300 290
Goats' Meat, - " 300 275
" Head and Feet set, 300 275

Poultry.

Geese, - catty 200 170
Ducks, - " 155 150
Teal, - each 340 320
Turkeys, - catty 630 500
Pheasants, Cock, - each 2400 2300
" Hen, - " 1000 1300
Pigeons, - " 200 190
Quail, - " 155 150
Ravens, - catty 220 210
Capons, - " 380 200
Hen Eggs, - dozen 145 140
Duck Eggs, - " 145 140
Suck Eggs, - " 160 150
Dried Ducks, - each 320 300
Snipe, - " 170 130
Partridges, - " 420 420
Rabbits, - " 1800 1100
Wild Geese, - " - - -
Wild Ducks, - " - - -
Sand Hill Birds, - " - - -
Hill Snipe, - " - - -
Sparrows, - per doz. 400 380
Hoe Birds, - " 400 380
Wild Pigeons, - each 150 140

Fish.

Live Fish, - catty 160 140
Bels, - " 220 200
Oysters, - " 150 140
Shrimps, - " 140 120
Crabs, - " 120 110
Prawns, - " 240 180
Lobsters, - catty 140 100
Frogs, - " 160 120
Small Turtles, - " 400 350
Large Turtles, - " 160 140
Large Fresh Fish, - " 120 110
Small do., - " 120 100
Mackerel Small, - " 100 80
Conger Bels Small, - " 140 120
Salt Fish, - " 120 100
Small Fish, - " 140 120
Fresh Salmon, - " 160 180
Canton Salmon, - " 240 200
Rock Fish, - " 40 30
Shark Fish, - " 60 40
Turbot, - " 180 80

Gurnet, - catty 100 8

Miscellaneous.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, M.L.C.

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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—*SECT. 1 TO 4.*
Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

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2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
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CHAP. VII.—*SECT. 1 TO 6.*
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1.—Comparison of Prices.
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APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meaning of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from these constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, F. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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